UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/50/L.12
31 October 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fiftieth session
Agenda item 14

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Iraq: amendment to draft resolution A/50/L.11

Operative paragraph 7

(a) In the seventh line, after 715 (1991), the following words would be added: "notes in paragraph 13 of the Agency's report of 6 October 1995 to the Security Council [S/1995/844, annex, appendix] that 'of the information which has been reviewed and analysed to date, nothing suggests that a change is warranted in the IAEA's conclusion that Iraq's nuclear-weapon programme has been, for all practical purposes, destroyed, removed or rendered harmless'";

(b) In the same line, the words "Iraq to cooperate fully" would be replaced with "Iraq to continue its cooperation".

95-33055 (E) 311095 011195

UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/50/L.13
31 October 1995
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Fiftieth session
Agenda item 162

UNIVERSAL CONGRESS ON THE PANAMA CANAL

France, Panama and United States of America: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Having considered the item entitled "Universal Congress on the Panama Canal",

Recalling its resolutions 49/28 of 6 December 1994 on the law of the sea, 49/99 of 19 December 1994 on international trade and development and 49/131 of 19 December 1994 declaring 1998 International Year of the Ocean, and resolutions 2.5 of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and 1994/48 of the Economic and Social Council of 29 July 1994 on the International Year of the Ocean,

Bearing in mind that on 7 September 1977 Mr. Jimmy Carter, President of the United States of America, and General Omar Torrijos, Head of Government of the Republic of Panama, signed in Washington, D.C. the Treaty concerning the Permanent Neutrality and Operation of the Panama Canal and the Panama Canal Treaty, known as the "Torrijos-Carter Treaties", which stipulate that, at noon on 31 December 1999, the Canal, including all improvements, is to come under the control of the Republic of Panama, which shall assume total responsibility for its management, operation and maintenance,

Emphasizing the significance of the Washington Declaration, signed on 7 September 1977 by the Heads of State, Heads of Government and representatives of the American Republics, which recognizes "the importance for the hemisphere, for trade and for world shipping of agreements designed to ensure the accessibility and continued neutrality of the Panama Canal",

Welcoming the plans of the Government of Panama to hold a Universal Congress on the Panama Canal in September 1997, with the participation of

Governments, international bodies, public and private academic institutions, maritime users and international shipping companies, to examine jointly the role which the Panama Canal should play in the twenty-first century,

Underlining the fact that the Congrès International d'études du Canal Interocéanique was convened by the Société de Géographie de Paris, met from 15 to 29 May 1879 in Paris, under the Presidency of Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, builder of the Suez Canal, and culminated in the resolution that the Canal should be built along the route traced between the Gulf of Limón on the Atlantic Ocean and the Bay of Panama on the Pacific Ocean,

Cognizant of the fact that, in keeping with the spirit of a new global alliance for sustainable development, it is necessary to formulate a balanced, integrated approach to environmental, trade and development issues,

Convinced, therefore, that the Universal Congress on the Panama Canal will promote international cooperation towards ensuring an orderly, sustainable development of the uses and resources of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the rational exploitation and development of the Canal basin and coastal areas, bearing in mind that Panama's coastline on the two oceans stretches for 2,988.3 kilometres in all, of which 1,700.6 are on the Pacific Ocean and 1,287.7 are on the Caribbean Sea,

Noting with appreciation the progress of the Tripartite Commission, consisting of the Republic of Panama, the United States of America and Japan, in the plans for the construction in the Isthmus of Panama of a sealevel canal or the increase in the capacity of the present lock canal,

Reaffirming its resolution 31/142 of 17 December 1976, on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Amphictyonic Congress of Panama, in which it recalled that Simón Bolívar, the Liberator, referred on several occasions to the need for a possible opening of a canal in Panama, which "will shorten distances throughout the world, strengthen commercial ties" between the continents and promote the exchange of products "from the four corners of the globe",

Noting with satisfaction that, by its resolution 49/131 of 19 December 1994, the General Assembly proclaimed 1998 International Year of the Ocean, during which year the Lisbon World Exposition is to be held,

Emphasizing that the Universal Congress on the Panama Canal has among its priority aims the promotion of international cooperation with a view to achieving an orderly, sustainable development of the uses and resources of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans,

1. Supports the initiative of the Government of Panama in convening the Universal Congress on the Panama Canal, with the participation of Governments, international bodies, public and private academic institutions, maritime users and international shipping companies, to examine jointly the role which the Panama Canal should play in the twenty-first century;

2. Requests Member States to assist generously in this undertaking;

3. Urges the competent organs, programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, in particular, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme and the International Maritime Organization, to study the possibility of providing assistance for the organization of the Universal Congress on the Panama Canal from within existing resources;

4. Emphasizes the importance of the Universal Congress on the Panama Canal and expresses the hope that its results will contribute to the growth of world trade and to sustained economic growth and sustainable development throughout the world;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-first session an item entitled "Universal Congress on the Panama Canal".

UNITED
NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/50/L.14
2 November 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fiftieth session
Agenda item 156

MULTILINGUALISM

Australia: amendments to draft resolution A/50/L.6/Rev.1

1. Fourth preambular paragraph

After footnote 2/ insert and Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish are the official languages and English, French and Spanish the working languages of the Economic and Social Council, 3/

3/ Rule 32 of the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council.

Renumber former footnote 3/.

2. Operative paragraph 3, first line

After that insert appointment of the staff of the Organization shall be carried out strictly in accordance with the terms of Article 101 of the Charter and the regulations established by the General Assembly pursuant to Article 101 and that,

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95-33460 (E) 021195 031195

UNITED
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General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/50/L.15
2 November 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fiftieth session
Agenda item 40

BUILDING A PEACEFUL AND BETTER WORLD THROUGH SPORT AND THE OLYMPIC IDEAL

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belarus, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Monaco, Mongolia, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zaire and Zambia: draft resolution

The Olympic Ideal

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 49/29 of 7 December 1994, in which it requested the Secretary-General to encourage ministers of youth and sport or concerned officials of Member States to participate in the consideration by the General Assembly at its fiftieth session of an item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic Ideal" on the eve of the centenary of the Olympic Games in 1896 revived at Athens, on the initiative of a French educator, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, and called upon Member States to reaffirm during the fiftieth session of the Assembly the observance of the Olympic Truce, during the next Summer Olympic Games,

Recalling also its resolution 48/11 of 25 October 1993, which, inter alia, revived the ancient Greek tradition of ekecheria or "Olympic Truce", calling for all hostilities to cease during the Games, thereby mobilizing the youth of the world in the cause of peace,

Taking into account resolution CM/Res.28(LXII), adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its sixty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 21 to 23 June 1995 and endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Governments of that organization, which supports the appeal for an Olympic Truce,

Reaffirming that the Olympic Ideal promotes international understanding, particulary among the youth of the world, through sport and culture in order to advance the harmonious development of humankind,

Noting with satisfaction the increasing number of joint endeavours of the International Olympic Committee and the United Nations system, such as recent meetings on "Sport against drugs" with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, "Sport and the environment" with the United Nations Environment Programme, "Sport for all and health for all" with the World Health Organization and "Forum on physical activity and sport" with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

1. Calls upon Member States to reaffirm the observance of an Olympic Truce during the Games of the XXVI Olympiad, the Centennial Games, to be held at Atlanta, United States of America, from 19 July to 4 August 1996, and also calls upon them to reaffirm the observance of the Olympic Truce in advance of each Summer and Winter Olympic Games;

2. Commends the International Olympic Committee, now in its one-hundred-and-first year, for promoting international understanding and equality among nations, and thereby serving the cause of peace and the well-being of humankind by providing assistance for the development of sport and the Olympic Ideal;

3. Welcomes the participation of ministers of youth and sport and concerned officials, and the presence of the President of the International Olympic Committee, in its consideration of the item "Building a better and more peaceful world through sport and the Olympic Ideal" at its fiftieth session;

4. Suggests that national ministries of youth and sport consider collaborating on preventive education programmes with the Olympic Movement in the spirit of Olympic ethnics and fair play, such as anti-doping programmes, drug abuse prevention, environmental protection and enhancing the participation of women in all aspects of the sport movement;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee in joint endeavours for the promotion of peace, equality among nations and the harmonious development of humankind;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-second session an item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic Ideal" and to biennialize this item so as to be considered in advance of each Summer and Winter Olympic Games.